MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.

PARIS—Elosque No. 12, near Grand Motel, and losque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

If our friends who facor us with many

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### The Forged Proctor Letter.

Unbounded astonishment has been caused everywhere by the publication of a letter bearing Senator PROCTOR'S name and advocating the annexation of Cuba. So careful have been the processes by which this Vermont statesman reaches his conclusions, so thorough is his knowledge of conditions in the island, and so conspicuous his part in bringing about the existing relations between this Government and the liberated Cuban people, that the opinions attributed to him seemed to mark the sudden failure of that sanity of judgment which has been Mr. PROCTOR's particular characteristic.

The explanation is simple. The Senator did not write the letter. In a statement appearing elsewhere on this page he denounces it as a fabrication, a forgery of his name and a misrepresentation of his sentiments.

The attempt to promote annexation prematurely at the expense of the nation's pledged faith is proceeding in other ways than this. Mr. NEW-LANDS'S resolution in the House is an example of the foolish but not dishonest impatience which may be a thousand times more mischievous than deliberate fraud.

There is only one issue regarding Cuba at the present time. That is the admission of her products to our markets on terms that shall compensate for the restrictions which the Platt amendment put upon her freedom of financial and commercial action.

It makes no difference that the just equivalent was not promised in black and white. To deny justice to Cuba in this respect would be as much a breach of faith as to annex the island now against the will of the people.

#### In Boston.

The strike which has paralyzed Boston to a calamity, but not so great as would be the success of the strikers in accomplishing what they aim at.

They seek, as organized labor, to prove their power to enforce upon the people of Boston any demand, however lespotic or unreasonable or remote from the general interest. If they can win on the issue now raised, they can win on any issue.

From asking the Massachusetts Legislature, moreover, as the American Federation of Labor is asking it, to pass a law permitting strikers to draw around a man's place of business a corden of pickets to prevent other men from taking employment with him, it is but a step to a request that the law forbid the drawing of a cordon of police around this same office, to protect it and its from physical violence.

Massachusetts is beset to-day by enemies of common human rights as virulently as she ever was in her life.

## Queer Legislation.

It needs a pretty strong argument to justify tinkering with a city charter, merely for the time being and to meet an alleged emergency or a supposed momentary exigency; and, as a general ethical proposition, what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

The present city charter, which was, in the main, framed by the Charter Revision Commission, and subsequently Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, power to fix the salary of every officer or person whose compensation is paid out of the city treasury, other than day laborers, and teachers, pervising staff of the Department of Education.

The new "sweep" bill, we believe, gives the Board of Estimate and Apportionment full power to abolish offices, to create offices, and to fix salaries, from Jan. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1902; after that time the existing provisions of the charter are to be reinstated, and the tically wipes out the civil service rules and classifications for the time being. erful until May 1.

It is announced that the only purpose rearrange the civil service classification on a business basis, and to equalize salaries in the various departments. If such he the only object of the proposed logislation, why is it not so expressed and so limited in the fell before ment of its only imprognable position. the Legislature? Why does not the hill It betchess a decadence of religious simply may that " the Board of Postanate | faith, and its present frequency is tendand apportionment is hereby muther ing to strive men yearning for spiritteed on or tectors the first day of May, and anotherest to food on new-fangled 1902, to rearrange the rivil service philosophical substitutes - the "New orster enter to the intelclearifications, in the sity of how York. appen a braniseus fearir, and to equalize that the same salaries shall be paid in is its said. Certain slong toward Basesan, with wooden bulks and a forest of space. different departments for the same class, is the only end on which religion dwells. On assemblage of nester craft store proposed law should express the outpact temperal tun, the chief and highest years. There are expres temperal tuni, the of the promoters and expresse and use and of non- is to get enjoyment in this from the thirty-live from slong to the limited power power sufficient to mic existence and in not me the Westmanneter two-topsoner achouser of mile food able the administration summarily to Catechien teacher, "to giorify this leed and the estimate is that of the discharge thousands of employees in and fully to copy Him forever. It is beginning of last week there were affout wichstion of all the principles of the to get a picute to eat and a picute of in the Sultimore Surbor 120,000 beaching civil service should not be granted, beer and whichey to drink if in reality the only object is morely

less " classifications of the present civil

ent foreign observer of our astitutions and habits, like JAMES BRYCE, for example, might well be astonished on contemplating the present situation. After years of travail we have at last succeeded in firmly es-tablishing in our municipal system that civil service which at one time was cruelly criticised as the child of the Ohinese bureaucratic system, and now the beautiful fabric is to be destroyed at one fell blow, and that, too, by its former friends, who were solemnly pledged to its support during the recent political campaign.

Let us be consistent. Either let us have real civil service maintained in all its far-reaching magnitude, placed above and beyond party, unassailed and unassailable, and to endure for all time, or let us now, once for all, abolish it and return to the old " spoils " system. If the Board of Aldermen, chosen from the people and by the people, and typifying the true principles of home rule, are unworthy to exercise power prior to May 1, 1902, then they will be equally unworthy to exercise power thereafter, and they should not be merely temporarily shorn of power, but should be sacrificed and be swept away by the besom

of Reform. The Shipping Subsidy Bill To-day.

Such Republican opposition to Mr. FRYE's bill as has arisen in the Senate concerns details rather than the general principle of Government aid toward the establishment of American maritime supremacy.

The vote on the bill will be taken this afternoon. A number of amendments are pending, and it is not impossible that the final roll call will find the bill in such shape as to receive the united support of the majority and then go to the House as a party measure.

Mr. ALLISON'S proposal to limit to definite sum the aggregate to be expended annually in mail pay might serve to facilitate the passage of the bill through the House, where it will ex-perience the most difficult stage of its progress. At the same time a restriction of this sort need not impair the practical efficiency of the system. If the measure works the good that its authors and friends confidently expect of it, there will be no trouble about raising the limit.

Mr. SPOONER's amendment providing that the bill may be amended or repealed hereafter by Congress, without, however, impairing any contract already made under it, seems hardly necessary. That power to change or repeal is always with Congress, and applies to every law that is enacted.

The expediency of direct Government assistance to our shipping has been urged for many years by Senator FRYE with a constancy of effort and singleness of patriotic purpose which good Americans now recognize. Lately the movement for the restoration of our flag to its old place on the seas has had the inestimable advantage of Senator HANNA's special, vigorous and devoted cooperation.

The one thing certain is that this bill or any similar measure, would be doomed to defeat, as sure as the stroke of twelve. f to-day's vote were to be taken in a Inference of the representatives of our rivals of the British or German shipping interests, instead of in the Senate of the United States.

The Natural and the Supernatural. Certain ministers of the Gospel are now getting up in pulpits and on platforms to declare and contend that the married Art should have coddled and liquor saloon is a necessity for poor people more especially. They are discussing the question on purely secular and temporal grounds. They are putting the appetites and the comforts of the flesh in the foremost place.

That is not the way of the Gospel of Christianity. It is not the religious and spiritual idealism of JESUS. Nor has Christianity ever been planted in men's hearts by professional teachers became a law on April 22, 1901, with the of religion who thus magnified the temapproval of the Governor, gives the poral and the gratification of men's earthly appetites and the amelioration of

their earthly conditions. The spirit of the teachings of JESUS is an enthusiasm which lifts men's thoughts and aspirations far above that material plane. It is a philosophy which, examiners and members of the su- as St. Pavi. says, makes our light affliction, which is but for the moment, work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. It looks not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things

which are not seen are eternal. In the preaching to which we refer the stress is laid rather on the temporal. Board of Aldermen are once more to the practical, and the material than enjoy the conjoint power vested in them on the ideal and the spiritual. It may and the Board of Estimate and Appor- be very well. It may be sound as polititions ent, of which they are to be de- cal economy, and the philanthropic prived until May 1. The bill also prace | zoal it expresses may be creditable to the humane impulses of the preachers But it is not Christianity as a religion. and makes the Board of Estimate and it does not generate in men the spirit-Apportionment dominant and all-pow- unlenthusiasm and awaken in them the idealism from which came the great religious revivale that built up Christian of the municipal administration is to | Churches in this country in the first half of the last century, a time when the hardships of life sudured by the people

were far severer than they are now. Such preaching involves a virtual surrender of Christianity, the abandon-Thought, and want not. Practically it nailow this life the important and only burborage of syster crafts in he for salaries in the various departments so certain existence. Getting along here he the eye can see, "packed and permitted As a rule the integrange of a From the way these prenchers of the transcript at this point that for tag

not win the approbation even of whose lives do not rise above that level. Even such men perceive the poetio beauty of the religious ideal, and they honor only the preachers of religion who refuse to lower it from its supreme and awful elevation in order to accommodate them with a standard less pure

and less severe. If the old Christianity does not work under modern social conditions, there is no use in trying to modify it to suit them. It goes by the board altogether where such an attempt is made. Its idealism is lost.

Men rightly regard concessions to their vices and contrary appetites by preachers of religion as nothing short of a capitulation of the supernatural to the natural.

### The Theosophical Artist and Musical Housekeeper.

The suit of ALMIRA C. LAWTON, artist, against FRANK H. LAWTON, musician, for a separation and the custody of their two children was on trial in the Supreme Court last week. Artists, musicians and authors are said to be hard to get along with in the matrimonial line Perhaps the saying is unjust. Notably many of these more or less gifted folks have a sound business sense and are successful tame household pets. But the artistic temperament, if there is such thing, is irritable and ticklish. A strong, self-centred individuality likely to buck in double harness; and many judicious feminine counsellors would dissuade girls or men from marrying a member of the artistic, musical or poetio tribe. Such a man or woman

they would say, is or may be good to admire, to cherish as a friend or even as sweetheart, but may be dangerous r impossible as a husband or a wife. Often there is much folly in proverbial wisdom, and everybody knows where marriages are made. Still, when artistic temperament marries artistic temperament, then look out for squalls. The extremely sensitive should mate with the slightly stolid. A home full of nerves is a home where there is too little darning of stockings and too much bickering. The development of the artistic personalities in harmony with each other within the same four walls is possible, but will never be a favorite in the betting among the reasonable.

In the Lawton family either the artist or the musician was superfluous. The musician says that the artist kept an art store and spent her leisure moments in going to lectures on theosophy. The musician had to slight Music, heavenly maid, and attend to the cooking. His busy hand prepared the morning oatmeal and the evening tripe and onions. He seems to have washed and dressed and " minded " the children. In short, he was an accomplished domestic scientist, a treasure to any woman and in any kitchen. His melodious fingers washed the dishes. He wrung the clothes even when the artist was wringing his heart. She is not blind to his merits from the point of view of domestic economy. She testified that he was an affectionate father and a better housekeeper than she, and that when she used to paint on china and keep a kiln in the cellar, he used to be on duty at that kiln until midnight. The faithful, trusty, industrious homebody, the useful man about the house! Surely, here was a woman unworthy of her blessings, who found a heart and would cast it away. How many husbands can handle a baby satisfactorily. do light and heavy housework, tend the door, cook and be the master? Why. this man was a treasure, a variety that made much of.

Don't go away without looking at the other side of the shield. On a houseboat where the couple spent a good deal of time the artist found a diary kept by her husband and containing such entries as these:

Every pair of pants grovels at her feet, which are large enough to accommodate several hundred Better fitted to be a boss of a brass factory than

to be a loving wife and mother." Nice home it would be with you for houseepert If a man wanted a meal he would have to get it. If a man wanted a bed, he could make it up himself or sleep on the floor."

The references to the plaintiff's feet, to her ignorance or scorn of housekeeping, to her imputed relationship with Mr. Sampson Brass and Miss Sally BRASS, may be passed over in silence. It is enough to say that a man who keeps a diary is a just object of suspicion; that a man who abuses his wife in a diary and lets her get at it is justly punished. and that a husband who uses the words pants" without quotation marks ought not to expect a self-respecting woman to live with him.

## The Maryland Oyster of 1002.

Cheering tidings come from the Chesapeake and tell of a record-breaking supply of fine system in abundance at the Baltimore wharves. From the Sinepuxent, the Patuxent, Drum Point, Herring Bay, the Nanticoke, the bassafras. Pium Point, the Choptatik and Poromoke Bay is the same story of acoyeter crop greater and better than it has been in fifteen years.

There was an 'early March' frost and the syster hoats were ice-furlant along both phores of the Chempetice Then the tee broke, the thick came, and every prox was turned foward Bultimore and the description of the accrement of the mothey flast toward the great American syster marion on the Patapaco is cortain to delight not only accery Maryland composeeur but nice every

The furnier has full Buildings, the of cyclors, a value at wholesale of \$190,0 Now, that is not the way to make re- on, and more coming in each day. The to rearrange the " meaningless and use- ligion respected by the people. Lower- oyeters are of good size and fine quality. up the account not a new start

the particular grade best suited for market Maryland has lost no part of its justly celebrated and generally un-challenged supremacy.

Many of these fine Chesapeake oys-ters have already reached New York, and many others will arrive before the close of Lent. The overshadowing importance of the perennial oyster question-a matter of indifference to epicures but of great importance to Maryland statesmen-is shown in an interview with one of the party leaders in

the Annapolis Legislature. He says: "The oyster question is the most momentaus uestion before the people of Maryland. There is nothing comparable with it. It is more important by far than all other questions, great an small, combined. I consider that everything pending in the Legislature becomes insignifican when compared to this stupendous economic and

Great is the Maryland oyster, and great just now is the market for the Maryland oyster in the United States!

Dr. Von Holleben. The attempt made by a discharged employee to discredit the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Hot-LEBEN, will, of course, be futile. Neither the Secretary of State nor any intelligent person who has marked the prudence and tact with which the German Embassy has been conducted will pay any attention to the charge that in 1890 the representative of WILLIAM II. took part in the political campaign against President MCKINLEY.

To bring home such an imputation it would be necessary to produce conclusive evidence in the Ambassador's handwriting, such as was brought forward in the case of Lord SACKVILLE-WEST. That the German Ministry of Marine has secured through the Embassy at Washington information regarding the defences of our seacoast is probable enough. Such a proceeding common and entirely justifiable. Our own Navy Department has unquestionably taken measures to acquire similar information about the seaports and coast defences of all the important European powers.

The malicious effort to lower the German Ambassador in the esteem of the American Government and the American people was curiously ill-timed. The discretion, the judgment and the liberal spirit with which Prince HENRY's movements and utterances during his recent visit to this country were guarded by Dr. von Holleben are cordially and universally appreciated. No more delicate and onerous task has been imposed upon the diplomatic representative of any foreign power since in the autumn of 1860 the Duke of NEWCASTLE was called upon to accompany the Prince of WALES in a tour through the United States. That Prince HENRY's visit was not marred by a single unpleasant incident but has been, on the contrary, a source of unlimited gratification, both to our country and to his own, must be recognized as a diplomatic triumph that reflects peculiar honor on Dr. VON HOLLEBEN.

How high his services are valued by his imperial master was demonstrated when Prince HENRY, by the Kaiser's special order, decorated the German Ambassador with the Order of the Red Eagle. Since then the German Foreign Office has shown with what contempt it looks upon the groundless calumny aimed at its representative in Washington, by announcing that he will neither be recalled to Berlin nor suspended under furlough.

The circumstances under which the Senate at Albany passed the Odell-Brown Constitutional amendment to allow woodchopping for revenue in the Adirondack serves were thus described by a correspondent of the New York Herald " When the resolution came up on the calendar

for passage, scarcely anybody realized what it was. After the roll call, which few Senators answered, the Clerk announced that the resolution had been carried by a vote of 36 to 9. At this stage of the proceedings a few of the Senators suddenly awakened to the fact that the resolution was going through and asked to be recorded in the negative.

This aroused general attention and a detailed as to necessitate hanging on general prinstatement of the roll call was demanded. The resolution finally passed by a vote of 27 to 17."

Thus it appears that the Governor's axe got its first back at the State Constitution in the dark, as it were. Scarcely anybody realized what it was. In this slovenly way the greatest questions of policy are sometimes perfunctorily de-

We think that when Senators who have been misled by the tag of Executive approval realize what this resolution is, and proval realize what this resolution is, and school There was a triffe of State school what it means to the security and integrity money which could be witcheld which was of the State's forest heritage, they will be impelled to recall the same from the Ansembly and give it proper consideration

The Hon Jours T Mongan of Alabama apparently oblivious of the fact that he tains the chairmanship of the Committee on Intereseanic Canals solely by the courtosy and tolerance of the Republican majustify of the Behate. Courtesy is well understood by the Bonate

It to now learning what tolerance means.

Exceptive Latt Stgmels for Throtte Cobs. Yo rate Entrop or The Size ON: I five hear a rolly and an entropy of rigidly by the calling of personal train block marris and #Historial at should not him to be not by appleaned at

A hen Businette Ambtemage.

control and the consigning managering that should not the section of the control and the contr

he Pareign Producers the Only Person Likely to Profit by the Buin of Cuba-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While we are watching the strong fight being waged by the United States beet sugar measures toward Cuba it may be worth while to take a look ahead and to consider he probable results that would follow

their success. The consumption of sugar in this co for 1901 has been conservatively estimated at 2,380,000 tons, of which, it may be said in passing, the beet sugar manufacturers gave us only 76,859 tons (Willett & Gray's figures). The cane sugar production o the United States and its Territories last

growers against any form of con-

year was as follows: 80,000

Add to this the beet product, and we have a total of "53,320 tons. That is to

say, we had to go into the market for 1,576,-

680 tons-more than twice the amount we raised. Cuba produced 630,000 tons, nearly all of which came to us; but we still took over 40 per cent. of our total consumption from foreign beet sugar growers. The latter individuals, by means of bounties bullied out of Germany's treasury by the Agrarian party on the one hand, and the insidious operations of the Kartel on the other, have

created for us an artificial market price

that is well nigh as disastrous to our South-

ern cane growers as it has been to Cuba However, the purport of this communication is to consider an influence that does not seem to have been sufficiently recognized, namely, the magnitude of the yearly increase of sugar consumption in the United States. According to the Treasury statistics, we consumed in 1890 1,476,-377 tons. In the year just ended, as stated above, the figures reached 2,330,000 tons As there were some lean years in the early nineties that balance the more recent years of Republican prosperity, the average yearly increase may be fairly taken as one-twelfth of the total increase. This amounts to 71.135 tons-nearly the amount

f beet sugar produced. With the foregoing figures as a basis, we can see that the United States will require for the ten years ending with 1912 ten times the consumption for 1901, plus ten times the yearly increase; a total of 24,011,350 tons. Where is this to come from?

From the first given table we can figure ten times last year's production of our own free-of-duty cane sugar and get 6,764,-610 tons. Cuba once reached and slightly passed the million-ton mark. It is a question whether she could average so much in the next ten years; but giving her the benefit of the doubt, and sending every pound to our market, we get ten million ons more. This leaves us looking for 6,243,740 tons of sugar from the highly protected beet sugar makers. To bring down to years again, they must average 624,374 tons annually, an amount over 800 per cent. more than they were able to produce last year.

It is, of course, assumed in counting on this vast amount from Cuba, that ahe is to be allowed to live. If she is refused the crumbs she is now pleading for, the amount of sugar needed by the United States is not thereby lessened

With Cuba ruined, the beneficiaries would be Germany, Austria and France, in the order named, as beet sugar sellers, and the British West Indies, Java, Egypt and Santo Domingo as cane sugar growers.

It may be argued against all this that no allowance is here made for a natural ncrease of sugar growing in our own South-States and Territories. Ruin Cubs and you may add any amount in reason without helping the beet sugar growers' argument. It is a howl for cake that they could not consume in the next ten years. TROY, Ohio, March 13. W. H. PORTER.

# MISERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

An Over-Taxed Farmer Pours His Wrath Upon the State and Its High Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there are any agricultural immigrants of hardiood accustomed to despotism and injustice arriving in this country their attention might be called to Massachusetts. They can have the land. Its present occupants are a people undone; without rights which any man is bound to respect, without laws, customs or Constitution which recognize their existence except as victims to be robbed. The State is incapable of making a civilized Constitution. Their last attempt was, in 1858, given up as a bad job. I am not aware that the State has learned anything but mischief in 200 years, except that old women and ciples. It is suggestive that their accretion of courage came about the time of the develanment of trade with Santa Cruz, where the entire article was to be obtainde Here is a community, ignorant, bigoted, conceited and ill-trained, yet crying for

education like Aiax for light. Everything almost is epent in the attempt to keep impossible high schools whose product is demoralization. Some fifty years use the Legislature passed a proposterous law requiring every township with a population above a petty limit to establish and maintain a high made it has worked with other things, the demission of the country people if was the terror processy and begins the a section than the constitute of Administrative Conference of Administrative Conference of the Section Conference

A 4 mineral description's 4 minutes.

Start at Bible Mouths

The big over their latter and which were and most discovering man I saw

BRET ROOT SUGAR AND CANE. ANANIAS AND CAIN ARE DEAD. PROCTOR ON CUBA'S FUTURE

READING, Pa., March 16.-Ananias Sho aker, aged 71 years, died at Henningsville, Lehigh county, yesterday. He was a retired farmer. When they were young men he well knew Cain Minninger, in Earl ownship, this county, who died a short time ago. Farmer Shoemaker was a reputable and truthful citizen despite his first name, and Mr. Minninger was a gentle and inoffensive man, notwithstanding

name he bore. The deaths of these aged men and their first names have called public attention to the fact that Biblical names were chosen by parents for their children without any regard for their association in Holy Writ In the olden days ministers did not hesitate to use any names that parents suggested at church or private christenings Cain, Ananias, Judas Iscariot and the like were used commonly. One father name Cain had his first-born son christened Cai junior, saying that he had carried that name for twenty-five years and had had good luck, so he would give it to his boy to show he had no ill feeling at all for his parents for giving him that name.

The preachers who now travel the circuits or who reside in the country districts are gradually mutther.

cuits or who reside in the country districts are gradually putting a stop to this. One clergyman said to-day:

"Only the other week I was in the hills of Earl and was called into a backwoods cabin to christen a bright infant boy Judas Iscariot. I asked the father why he had selected such a name and he replied that it was in the Bible and that as he read his Testament Judas never meant to betray. Testament Judas never meant to betray, but took the money thinking the Lord would be all powerful to escape all his enemies. After a little reasoning with the parent they decided to name their boy Silas. No they decided to hame their boy Silas. Not every father who selects a name like Cain or Judas has such a thorough knowledge would justify its use. I think these names are gradually going out of style. Fortunately, all the people that I know who bear such names are exemplary people. Things are constantly changing, and with them all christenings are no ex-

### MISS WASHINGTON'S VIEWS. Daughter of Booker T. Writes of Her

Impressions of College Girls. BOSTON, March 16 .- Miss Portia Washington, daughter of Booker T. Washington, student at Wellesley College, has written her impressions of the New England college

girl. She says:
"Coming, as I did, from a school where manual labor is so thoroughly emphasized and where each girl works all day long either washing, cooking or sewing, the girls here impressed me as having rather an easy time, with nothing to do but their academic work. This, however, was only a first impression. With all her energy and freedom of spirits no girl is kinder or sweeter than the average college girl. She seems to be seeking for the best in life and to be-come a useful, active woman. "It seems hardly fair to compare girls

with generations of culture behind with girls whose parents were slaves out even the possession of their own bodies— and yet I believe that our girls could teach these girls many lessons in patience and self-sacrifice. Years of slavery have made

self-sacrifice. Years of slavery have made this their inheritance.

"The negro schoolgirl, as a rule, is refined and gentle, lacking the force that characterizes her Northern college sister. The latter seems to be in sympathy with all her brother's sports and amusements, and seizes them with the same energy and determination. The negro schoolgirl has a fondness for music, literature and manual labor rather than mathematics and athletics.

labor rather than mathematics and athletics "Marriage is one of the chief ambitions of our girls, while these girls seemingly have little thought of such. Living in the atmosphere of this great college, day after day, only makes me feel more hopeful for the women of my own race.

## BARY GIRL A SANDOW.

Child of Less Than Three Who Lets Her Father Stand on Her Abdomen

BOSTON, March 16.-The city of Malde oasts of having a phenomenon in little Gladys Martyn, who is a marvel of strength. She is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Sedgwick Martyn and is only 2 years and 10 months old. Her father is the new pastor of the First Unitarian Church.

The child is perfectly developed, and her strength is due mostly to the way in which she was brought up. When only a few days old Mr. Martyn began to try tests upon her and has continued them daily, making them more severe as she grew older. Her father holds the single-arm record of the world for lifting and holds the record to-day of this country for heavy lifting, doing many tasks which, it is said, even Sandow does not attempt. He can lift 1,264 pounds dead weight from the floor. During the years that he studied at Columbia College he held the amateur record for

who weighs 178 pounds, to stand upon her abdomen. She can stand upon her head for an indefinite time and is a wonderful contortioned. With her head on the edge of one chair and heels on another she lies mert between them and holds a 30-pound weight upon her abdomen. Her own weight is only 34 pounds. She can hang for almost an indefinite time by her toes or fingers.

Appointments on the formal allow her father, stable. While waiting for favorable weather ther the cylinder was lost in a storm, and since then the Lighthouse Board has been chary of all propositions for a lighthouse on the shoal. Despite the adverse report of the board the North Carolina Senators have not abandomed their support of the bill to pay the same hard the stable. They have the condition that he succeeds in planting a lighthouse on the shoal.

## Appointments on the East Side.

To the horion or lue Sus-Sir. At the last electron, when Mr Low was elected Mayor An examination of the returns from the Becomd, Third, Pourth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth NEW UNION RAILROAD STATION. and Fourteenth districts will prove that this Washington to Have one Bullt of White The population of these southward districts of head so to be per and Russian. or close, aboverne a

Make have wants the passes whiters. He is a wide cost orbit sever lette has wife whom he can put up shotten as well so a congressor.

The surest and been of Blood Purifiers is Separate

Says Palse Statements Have tributed to Him - Is Not for annexation BURLINGTON, Vt., March 15 .- Senator Proctor in a letter to the Burlington Free Press, denies writing the letter in which he is credited as favoring the annexation of Cuba, and he defines his attitude on the

Cuban question. He says in part: "The purported letter was not written by me. It is entirely a fake, and is a misstatement of my views in all respects. We have promised Cuba independe Government is soon to be inaugurated We must keep our promise strictly and give her a fair opportunity for self-government. So long as she complies with the requirements of the Platt Amendment

we have no right to interfere in her affairs "If she succeeds in establishing a stable and well-conducted self-government, and her people are satisfied with it, we have no occasion to interfere. If at any time in the future they think it desirable to become a part of this country, they will say so, and hen it is for us to decide whether we wish to receive them into the Union or not. It is plainly for them to say first they wish to come. Until they express that wish, it does not come with good grace from us and it is not fair, in view of our promise to them, to talk about annexation.

#### MAYOR HURLEY'S PLATFORM. Opinions on Which He Seeks a Nomination to Congress.

BOSTON, March 16 .- Mayor John F. Hurley of Salem, who has announced that he would seek the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth district, paid a visit to Boston yesterday and told what part of his platform would be. Personally, his platform is somewhat unique. He said: "I'll be out against 'rings,' city, county and State 'rings,' from start to finish. Aristocracy rings will have to go in Salem and elsewhere. Political combinations and cliques must see their finish.

"Trusts? Why smash 'em, I say, and that will be one of the 'saplings' in my plat-

form.

"Finance? As to that you can just say my platform will be for good money. I'm a solid gold money man right upon the quarter deck.

"Ship subsidies? Well, I'll pass that up for the present. I don't know or care anything about the Ship Subsidy bill just now. Perhaps it will be a dead issue before I get into gear for the stump.

"The Philippines? Well, to tell you the truth, I guess I don't want to discuss that question at present. You see, I haven't heard anything from Aguinaldo lately and I guess we'll have to pass that.

guess we'll have to pass that.

"Cuba must be free. Free her and her people; give her every trade privilege; that's "Civic reform? Well, let me see, I guess I'll say that we'll leave that to President Roosevelt. He knows the question in all its

Roosevell. Research and the surface of the surface

ton is not alone in it. Gloucester, Salem and Newburyport, as well as the smaller ports in my district, need these improvements just as much as Boston does.

"I'm a hummer for a Nicaragua canal. Trusts and monopolies, I think, must be met by improved labor organization. All honest men demand impartial laws. There must be equal punishment for the illegal and of the combination trust or corporation. act of the combination trust or corporat as for the illegal act of the individual."

#### LIGHTHOUSE ON DIAMOND SHOAL The Board Rejects a Proposal to Breat One at a Cost of \$550,000.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The Lighthone Roard has reported against the proposa of Albert F. Ellis, a Boston engineer, to erect a lighthouse on the shifting sands of Diamond Shoal, Cape Hatteras. Ellis offered to put a lighthouse on the shoel for \$550,000, with the proviso that if his attempt resulted in failure the Government was to pay him nothing. The Lighthouse Board rejects his proposal on the ground that to accept it would be against the policy of the board in the matter of competition for contracts, and for the further reason that Ellis offered no guarantee for the maintenance of the structure for a definite

Diamond Shoal vies with Sable Island in the designation of "The Graveyard of the Atlantic." The Government has for years maintained a lightship on the shoal to mark the dangerous sands to mark the dangerous sands, and in spite of the stoutest moorings possible the ship

has repeatedly been swept away.

Two attempts have been made to plant lighthouses on the shoal. The first, some ten years ago, was to put down iron piles to form a skeleton structure on which to erect the keeper's dwelling and light. After months of waiting for the waves to become smooth enough to work, and losing sev-eral of the piles, the attempt was abandoned. The other effort was made in 1897 and cost the Government \$269,000. A huge iron cylshort-distance running.

The girl has inherited in many respects the strength of her father and delights in doing feats which many athletes are unable to perform. One of her feats is to lie prostrate on the floor and allow her father, who weights 178 pounds, to stand upon her abdones. She can stand have been strengthed by the can stand the stand to the control of the control of

cast astore on the Diamond Sands for years suck and the loss of life, which they will present to the Secate Committee on Commerce, to whom the bill has been re-ferred. On Thursday Mr. Ellis will ex-plain to the committee the details of his plane for the committee the details of his

Marble at a fast of #5,000,000. Wassissipply, March 16 - Plans for the new Union steam railroad station that is r school (tapocters to be built to Washington were received at the tapital voctoriny and inspected such that The new station is to be one of the ery offer their wall grantile and will cost about \$6,000,000. It not grace and cast is to be beauted two or three equates north-ied for touch grand and of the present Hallimore and Olito-party defininguousless also so and will have a frontage of more